

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

981 June 14, 1912

MEXICO.

Manzanillo-Prevailing Diseases-Sanitary Conditions.

Acting Asst. Surg. Morgenstern reports: For the year 1910 the death rate at Manzanillo was about 37 per 1,000 inhabitants. The most common causes of death were malarial fever, with 22 deaths, pneumonia with 18, pernicious malarial fever with 12, tetanus with 3, yellow fever with 5. For the year 1911 the death rate was about 33 per 1.000. Malaria caused 22 deaths, pneumonia 16, pernicious malarial fever 13, dysentery 2.

Smallpox is quite prevalent. Malarial fevers are endemic, appearing in all forms. Mosquitoes are numerous. The estimated popula-

tion of Manzanillo is 1,500.

Yellow Fever at San Juan Bautista, Tabasco.

The American consul at Frontera reports: A new case of yellow fever was reported at San Juan Bautista June 9.

Recent reports show that there have been in all at least 12 cases of yellow fever at San Juan Bautista. The first discovered case was in a boy who had not been out of the town for two years.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Smyrna-Typhus Fever.

Consul Horton reports the occurrence of 1 death from typhus fever during the week ended April 20, and 1 during the week ended May 4, 1912.

VENEZUELA.

Summary of Yellow Fever.

Acting Asst. Surg. Stewart at La Guaira reports as follows relative to yellow fever in Caracas and vicinity:

During the month of December, 1911, 7 deaths from yellow fever were reported in the city of Caracas, occurring in 3 sections of the city; in January, 1912, 4 deaths from yellow fever occurred in 2 sections of the city; and in February and March, 1912, 4 deaths each were reported, occurring in 3 sections of the city. A fatal case occurred in Caracas during the week ended May 10, 1912, in which the infection was contracted in Macuto, a winter resort in the vicinity of the city. During the two weeks ended May 17, three other cases with 1 death occurred at Macuto. A fatal case was also reported there about April 1. During the months of April and May, 1912, vellow fever was reported in El Valle, a district in the vicinity of Caracas and at Guarenas, a town also situated near the city.